CAPITAL TOPICS.

WILL THE SENATE AGREE TO THE BILL

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

STAR-CHAMBER DISTRICT INVESTIGATION EFFORTS OF COMMITTEES TO RETRENCH

COST OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATIONS

LIGHT ON MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES

THE INDIANS AND THEIR GUARDIANS

REDUCING D. PLOMATIC SALARIES

Opposition of Messrs, Wood and Hewitt

Miscellaneous Items of Interest.

The Pawnee Indians.

The House Committee on Indian Atlairs seems to be very anxious to secure information in regard to the Pawnees. As we are always desirous to lend curaid to searchers after truth, we suggest that the committee summon General Robert F. Cutterson to testify before it. He knows some-thing on the subject and can be found at 1342 New York avenue.

Senator Christiancy Paired. nen Senator Christiancy's name was called by the Secretary yesterday upon some question which was taken by ages and noes, Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate, announced that his This was a reference to the marriage of Mr. Christianey at 11 o'clock, which had beer, kept secret until a short time before Mr. Ferry made the announcement, and it was received with roars of laughter. collengue was period and necessarily absolut.

Compulsory Pilotage.
Mersts. Philip Pitrpatrick, John W. Everman, John Welsh, Joel Cook, Henry D. Slay and Wm. Moore, r., a delegation of the Philadelphia Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, arrived here last night to appear before the Committee on Commerce to day on Mr. Hale's pilotage bill.

They are opposed to compulsory pilotage, but are ready to adopt the compromise which Mr. Hale has agreed to make in a modified bill. Tae bill, as modified, will propose to repeal the compulsory pilotage for consume vessels, leaving the law stand so now in relation to registered vessels.

A Curious Title to a Bill-The following bill, introduced by Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania, must have a history. There s an old play known as "A New Way to Pay Old is an old play known as "A New Way to Pay Old Behts," and this bill is very surgestive: For the relief of Thomas G. Kawlins and his Northern creditors. Self-searched are, That the Secretary of the Tressury is hereby directed to pay the sum of \$17,50.40 to Andrew M. Salhade, assignee of Thomas G. Rawlins, of Atlants, Ga., for hard-

Reducing Appropriations. The Appropriation Committee of the House, in lucing the appropriations for the Treasury large reduction in the clerical force. The differ committee and give it the benefit of their views committee and give it the benedit of their views in this respect. Vesterday the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was heard. He frankly admitted that the force of the office could be reduced without embarrasing the operations of the bureau, and also indicated that some system of modifying the laws applicable to the collection of the revenue would be the means of saving the Government a good deal of money. At some future day he will give his views in relation to this topic to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Cost of Cable Telegrams. At the motion to go into culogies on Senator Perry, Mr. Springer had the floor. It is understood that to-day he will complain bitterly of the cost of cable telegrams between Gen. Schenck and the Secretary of State; but if he would only refect a moment that those cable telegrams, reflect a moment that those cable telegrams, amounting to \$0.000, were on account of the Washington treaty, and that the New York Tribine spent \$5.000 in telegraphing about it between New York and Washington, which is only \$4.000 less than the Government spent between the United States and Europe, he will have less cause for complaint. We have collected \$15,500.000 in gold under that treaty and if we get off with \$5.000 for telegraphing about it, we have probably done very weil.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations. In the debate yesterday on the consular and diplomatic bill, Mr. Hawitt, of New York, demonstrated by unanswerable facts and figures that I our dignity as a nation to keep up correpresentation in foreign countries. He said he had made
considerable inquiry into our commercial relations alroad, and that instead of a decrease in
American commerce the naures showed an increase, though our commerce was not largely
transacted in American bottoms. Mr. Holman
hald great stress on an idea of his that Mr. Washburne, our Minister to Paris, was the only pure
and good man in our diplomatic cervice abroad.
Mr. Hewitt, as a commissioner to the Paris exposition, ind gained great experience, through a
practical examination of the consulates and missions abroad, and he was very well satisfied there
should be no decrease in the amounts allowed for
our consular and diplomatic service.
Hon. Fernando Woed made one of the best
speeches of his life in defense of the consular
service, and said he would oppose, in every way
he could, any reduction, either of force or salaries. He was in favor of liberal dealings with
those people, and thought it good policy to be
liberal.

Agent for the Five Nations.

Recently the President removed the agent for the five nations-Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw Chickasaw and Seminole-and sent to the Senat Chickasaw and Seminole—and sent to the Senate the name of Hon. Wm. P. Ross. Formerly each of these nations had an agent; but last Congress, by a judicious act of economy, reduced them to one. At that time John B. Jones, born in the Cherokee Nation and a citizen, was Cherokee agent. He had been named by the Haptist Church, and temporarily acted as agent for the whele. The Presbyterians had up to that time, three of the agencies and the Haptist two. The latter recommended the late agent as Mr. Jones' successor. On his removal the President, on a very cordial recommendation from the Presbyterian board, nominated Wm. P. Ross. Mr. Ross is a graduate of Princeton. N. J., and is a man of accomplishment and acknowledged integrity. He is, moreover, well informed as to the laws that govern his duties, and is a trusted friend of these people. Although there has been but little time, petitions from all parties and telegrams from the Territory ask the confirmation and rejoice at the appointment as the best that could have been made. Some opposition has come from certain railroad interests that fear they cannot use him. but this is only an additional reason for his confirmation. His ability and standing give security for his impartiality. It is hoped no question will be raised by the religious boards. This was an appropriate appointment to be made, and it is not to be expected that any Church would exhibit such a feeling. the name of Hon. Wm. P. Ross. Formerly eac

The Bankrupt Act Repeal-Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, yesterday reported from the Judiciary Committee to the House of Representatives a bill repealing the bankrupt

act. As it is very important, the annexed copy in full will no doubt be interesting.

Be it enacted, & c., That the set entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankrupicy throughout the United States," approved Larch 2,1%; and all other laws and parts of laws amendatory of said act and supplemental thereunto, and all amendments thereto, be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

Sec. 2. That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of January, 1877.

After the bill was passed Mr. Lyndes called attention to the fact that in the title the date of the approval of the act was named March 21, 1877. And that in the repeal provision it was stated March 2, 1877. He said this was a clerical error, and asked that it be corrected, but it was shally agreed that it should be left to the Senate.

Railread Case. act. As it is very important, the annexed copy

Railroad Case.

companies is being argued before the Commis-

sioner of Internal Revenue.

The Houston and Texas Central Railway Con nany have made application to be allowed to rence the profits which would otherwise be taxable duce the profits which would otherwise be taxable by deducting therefrom a discount allowed on the sale of their gold bonds and premium on the difference between gold and silver. They also ask to be relieved from the collection of tax on the interest on bonds after said bonds fall due and have not been paid by the company.

The Department has held that in taxing the

interest paid by a railway company upon their bonds said taxation may be continued after the bonds fall due and remain in the hands of the company. Upon the question of profits its held by the revenue office that this is shown by a deduction of the legitimate expenses of the road from the earnings, and not to any further extent. Under the head of these expenses and held to be wages paid to officers and employees, the payments made on account of material consumed; whatever is paid for interest on its debt and for taxes; amounts paid for negligence of the company whereby persons recover damages, &c., but not to the extent claimed by the Houston and Texas Central Company as named above. Further argument, however, will be heard before a nual decision is announced by the Commissioner.

Americans and Cuban Slavery-Secretary Fish has written a letter to ex-Governor Swann, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House, giving some in-formation about the slave trade in Cuba and the connection of citizens of the United States with

connection of citizens of the United States with that institution. The data from which the information is furnished is that contained in complaints of injury to persons, citizens of the United States, and their property in Cuba. The property injured consists largely of sugar plantations, and "if may be safely stated the working of these plantations is carried on by slave lator. In some new cases the claimants are native citizens of the United States—importing merchants who have advanced money to sugar planters and taken mortgages on the plantations. Of course, in such cases the particle claimant may be said to be, however unwritingly, indirectly connected with the continuance of slave labor in the Island of Cuba. Selastes from 1862 to 1875, Inclusive-

Table (compiled by R. A. McMurray, lightning calculator, Treasury Department) showing the various classes of clerks employed in the Treasury Department, their nominal annual salary la lawful money, and the actual net amounts they received in fourteen years from 1862 to 1875, both inclusive, reduced to gold at the average annual price of gold in lawful money in each year. The years named are the fiscal years, ending June 30:

| annual price of | Nominal annual salary in | | | Class | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| gold. | currency | \$1,200 | 91,450 | \$1,600 | \$1,800 |

| | | | 3.11.1 | | SET KEEP, |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Years. | | | | |
| +1 ti- | 1662* | 61,103 | 81.054 | 61,545 | \$1,700 |
| 1 0735 | 1960 4 | 861 | 1,003 | 1,141 | 1.285 |
| 1 4612 | 1864* | 7.33 | 870 | 1,633 | |
| - 10m | 16601 | 579 | 6:3 | | |
| 1.41 | 18001 | 830 | 964 | 1.093 | 1,214 |
| 7.41 | 1867 | 1.005 | 1,167 | | |
| 1 2200 | INUS. | F50 | 951 | | |
| 1 350 | 1860 | 863 | 1,094 | | |
| 2 4000 | 1870 | 965 | 1,119 | 1,000 | 1,427 |
| 1 127 | 1871 | 1,064 | 1.232 | | |
| 1 118 | 1872 | 1,073 | | | 1,611 |
| 1 146 | 187 | 1.047 | | 1,4.75 | 1,571 |
| 1 146 | 1674 | 1.071 | | | |
| 1 127 | 1875 | 1,054 | | 1.424 | |

one, 21 10 21; class two, 21 32-40; class three ,21 11-14; class four, 21 22-25;

Three per cent. tax on all salaries over \$3 0. t Five per cent, tax on all galaries over \$500. (Five per cent, tax on all salaries over \$1,000. Twenty per cent, additional compensation, act July 28, 1867. Five per cent, tax on all salaries over 41,000. No tax.

Investigations as a Pastime. From the wholesale manner in which the House has gone into the investigating business it is barely possible that this Centennial year will carry with it a percential session of Congress. Take, for instance, the Treasury Department,

Take, for instance, the Treasury Department. One inquiry, made in a few words in a resolution, about national banks, will cost \$30,000 to accesser. The force in the Treasury is taken from the regular work, which is of liself heavy enough, especially in some bureaus at this present time in the handling of so many millions of called e per cents. The clerks work at night to reply to one inquiry, and then have to go at the same extra work again to answer another. It will take two years, with the present force, to reply to the inquiries made of the Secretary of the Treasury by Congress and its committees. And yet it proposes to cut down the force. If that is done the House committees will get their information in time probably for the Forty-nith Congress.

So with the Navy, War, State, interior, Post Office and Attorney General's Departments. If the committees want the information they seek they will either be obliged to wait or pile every committee room on the House side full of records by the cart load for their own examination. There will, no doubt, be some tall swearing done, as the result must be that the members of the House will have to take the books and go over them at their leisure moments, for the indications are that the elerical force of the Departments is to be reduced rather than increased. thinks Congress ought to grant a temporary in-crease of elerical force, that being the only way be sees of getting the desired information in time, unless the Department books are handed over to the members. The very thought of such a thing as that sickens the solons. Many of the

| | l'icces. | Value. |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Gold- | 18000000 | |
| Double eagles | 103,440 | \$2,055,50 |
| Silver- | | |
| Trade dollars | 81,4200 | 51,200 |
| Half dollars | 246,200 | 123,10 |
| Quarter dollars | 3200, 2000 | 75,03 |
| Twenty cents | 2200 | 4 |
| Dimes | 210,209 | 21,02 |
| | 508,00 | 6300,41 |
| Bliner- | | |
| Five cents | 596,000 | 29,80 |
| Three cents. | 162,000 | 4,89 |
| Cents | 1,790,0.0 | 17,90 |
| | 2,548,990 | 52,59 |
| Total | 7,489,440 | 62 421 77 |
| MINT, SAN | FRANCISCO. | |
| | Places. | Values. |
| Gold— Deuble eagles | 17,600 | \$1,940,000 |
| Silver- | | |
| Trade dollars | 342,000 | 342,000 |
| Dimer | 2,750,000 | 275,000 |
| - | 3,092,000 | 617,000 |
| Total | 3,199,000 | 42,557,000 |
| MINT, | CARSON. | |
| | | |

| Trade dollars | 342,000 2,750,000 | 242,000 275,000 | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| - | 3,092,000 | 617,000 | |
| Total | 3,199,000 | \$2,557,010 | |
| MINT, | CARSON. | - 072 | |
| | Pieces. | Value. | |
| Gold- Double engles | 8,464 | \$159,230 | |
| Silver— Trade dollars Half dollars Dimes | 216,000 88,000 660,000 | 216,600 44,600 66,000 | |
| | 1154,000 | \$28,000 | |
| Total | 972,464 | \$195,258 | |

Miscellaneous-

It is now generally conceded that Mr. Pinch-The Judiciary Committee yesterday had a long

judiciary of the United States. Theodore Tilton, Hon Ben Wade, ex Senator Cornellus Cole and several other prominent in-dividuals were on the floor of the House yester

The caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives which was to have been held last night was postponed until to-morrow The House Committee on the District of Colum

bia meets to-day to commence its investigation into District affairs. It is to be a star-chamber meeting.

discussed the Hawaiian-treaty bill, and agree that on Thursday next they would positively vote a bill carrying it into effect. General Sheridan is expected to arrive on Friday, with General Ord, to testify before the com-mittee on Texas frontier troubles. General Steel, adjutant general of Texas, has arrived.

The order assigning Special Agent Hale to suc are order assigning Special Agent Hale to suc-ceed Col. Frank E. Howe, as supervising special agent at New York, has been ressinded, and the latter left here last night to resume his post this morning. There will be some changes among his subordinates.

The Democrats of the Senate express great atisfaction at their success in securing another member in their representation on the Finance Committee. Heretofore, of the nine members of that very important committee, they have only had two. Now, Mr. Cooper has been added, is place of Mr. Ferry, who asked to be retired.

RECORD OF CRIME. NEWVILLE, PA., Feb. 8 .- Miss Loah Koche, of this town, committed suicide this morning by throwing berself into a cistern.

Cincinnati, Feb. 8.—A body of masked men at Bloomington, Ind., took C. A. Marshon from jail there to day and shot and killed him. Marshon was convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

New York, Feb. 8.-This afternoon Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, who twice sentenced John Dillon to be hanged for the murder of James H. Nye, granted the prisoner a writ of error, taking his case on exceptions to the Court of Appeals.

It is proposed to abolish the State fish commistion of Maine, which has cost the State \$21,000 during the past seven years, on account of positive injury done to the fish through the efforts of the members. FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PAYMENT FOR FUNDS STOLEN BY BEBELS NO BELIEF FOR FREEDMAN'S BANK DEPOSITORS EULOGIES ON THE LATE SENATOR FERRY

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT ACT CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL

DEATH OF SENATOR FERRY ANNOUNCED

SENATE. TUESDAY. February 8, 1976. Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of one thousand and sixty eltirons of Wisconsin in favor of the Fox river improvement and a canalat

Pertage City. Referred to Committee on Com-Mr. ENGLISH presented a memorial of citizens of the District of Columbia remonstrating against the confirmation of the present police commissioners of the District. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Fi-nance, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the purchase of the Freedman's Bank building at Jacksonville, Fla., and that it be re-terred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. So ordered.

Mr. HOWE presented joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking that State to be excluded from the provisions of the bill restoring to market certain lands heret fore granted to the States to aid in constructing railroads. Pacific Lands. Mr. KERNAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the Louisville Baptist Orphan Home. Passed. Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on

PUBLIC LANDS. reported favorably the bill prescribing for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and the Territories. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CAMERON presented petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Texas Pacific road. Raitroads. road. Kailroads.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill establishing
St. Paul, Minnesota, as a port of appraisement. ommerce. Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill establishing

bit, WINDOM introduced a one establishing Dulith as a port of appraisement. Commerce. Bir, WRIGHIT called up bill to pay the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vermont, 528,650, with interest from October 19, 1864, for United States registered 7.30 notes of the United States, belonging to the United States, and stolen therefrom by rebel raiders from Canada on October 19, 1864. The Committee on Claims reported an amend-ment striking out the provision for the payment of the interest. Mr. Sliffstam AN expressed a disposition to look into the matter, as he doubted the inability of the United States.

The bill was accordingly laid over till to-mor-

The CHAIR (Mr. FERRY) said that he found it impracticable to fainlt the duties of the chair and serve with proper diligence on three commi-tees, although withing to do his share of the labor. He therefore asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Pinance.

service on the Committee on Finance. So ordered, and the Chain was authorized to fill the vacancy.

Mr.CLAYTON called up the bill repealing the restrictions on the sale of the public lands in the States of Arganszs, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. CLAYTON offered as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Edmunns, "that the public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable, from time to time, and according to provisions of existing laws, and shall not be subject to private entry till so of-fered." shall not be subject to private entry till so of-fered."

Mr. McDoNALD, from the Committee on Pub-lic Lands, reported a bill for the relief of John A. Torrence, late receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Arkansas, Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Fi-nance, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Romentson, providing for the payment of United States bonds to the depositors in the

PREEDMAN'S BANK,

Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment of Mr. CLAYTON to the bill in reference to the public lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississioni and Florida. lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida.

Air. OGLESEY said this bill had been fairly considered in the Committee on Public Lands, and had been sanctioned by a majority of the committee. He opposed the bill in committee, and should not vote for it now, but thought it just to those who advocated it to let it take its course. He had opposed the bill, because he thought every opportunity should be afforded the poor white man and the colored man to get a homestead. He was surprised to hear the Senator from Mississippi say that his people were no longer a land loving people. This question of the agricultural lands, and of the timber lands of the United States, too, was becoming a very momentous and important one.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted an amendment that before any of the timber lands affected by this act shall be offered for sale they shall be appraised under such regulations as may be presented by the Secretary of the Interior, and no sale shall be made at less than the minimum fixed by such appraisement, provided that no sale shall be made at less than the minimum fixed by such appraisement, provided that no sale shall be made at less than the minimum fixed by such appraisement, provided that no sale shall be made at less than the minimum fixed by such appraisement, provided that no sale shall be made at less than the minimum fixed by such appraisement, provided that no sale shall be made at less than the minimum for the morning hour.

The bill then went over at the expiration of the

The bill then went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. PRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to provide for the exchange of laws and reports with the several States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire as to the propriety of preparing and reporting a bill for the government of the District of Columbia, under which the people, through the elective franchise, may regulate and control their domestic affairs, not inconsistent with the protection and authority of the United States over the public property, and the exercise of such jurisdiction as may be necessary at the Capital. Adopted.

Mr. MORKILL, of Maine, said it was essential, in the present financial condition of the country.

in the present financial condition of the country, that the Senate should not as specifly as may be on the Centennial bill, whatever that action might be.
Mr. FDMUNDS said the preamble to the bill recited that the honor of the Government was pledged, &c. The Secretary of State had been called on for the CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

on the subject, and he (Mr. EDMUNDS) had reason to believe that the correspondence would come in to-morrow. He thought this matter should be acted on with care, so that whatever action was taken would be justified by the people of the United States. nited States. Mr. WRIGHT moved to go into executive ses-

sion.

Mr. EATON said this was the day set for the culogies on his late colleague, (Mr. Ferry.) His colleague (Mr. Exolisii) was obliged to leave to morrow.

The motion to go into executive session was lest—ayes 17; noes, 43.

Mr. EDMUNDS, who was entitled to the floor

Mr. EDMUNDS, who was entitled to the floor on the Pinchback case, gare way.

Mr. MORTON said he desired to give notice to the Senate that when the case of Mr. Pinchback was again taken up he should ask the Senate to remain in session till it was finally disposed of.

The CHAIR announced the appointment of Mr. Coopers, of Tennesses, to fill the vacancy in the Finance Committee.

Mr. EATON then took the floor and submitted the customary resolutions of respect for the memory of his colleague, the late Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Ferry.] He followed this with an address on the life, character and private and public virtues of the deceased.

Mcserz Sargent, Bayard, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, Wadleigh and English followed in remarks of respect to the deceased.

At the conclusion of the eulogies, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, in the morning hour, under the call of committees, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill authorizing action in cases of death resulting from wrongful act,

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa., offered an amendment increasing the limits from five to ten thou-sand dollars; which was adopted. Mr. LAWRENCE then offered an additional section, that no action or right of action shall de-termine or abate by the death of either party, whether the right of action shall arise under th

act or otherwise. Adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas 97, nays 62. Mr. HUNTON, of Va., from the same commit-tee, reported a bill to amend section 856 of the Revised Statutes. [It provides that in the adustment of accounts for FRES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS,

clerks, marshals and commissioners an appeal shall be taken from the Treasury accounting offi-cers to the Attorney General, whose decision shall be final.] Passed.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wis., from the same committee, reported a bill authorising suits in bank-ruptcy pending in the Supreme Courts of the several Territories before July 1, 1874, to be transferred to the District Courts of said Territories. Passed.

Also, from same committee reported a bill to

Also, from same committee, reported a bill to

THE BANKRUPT ACT

of 1867 and the several acts amendatory thereto, to
take effect January 1, 1877, but provides that all
suits and proceedings now pending in the courts
of the United States to a adjudicate suits in bankruptcy shall be proceeded with and governed by
the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force for the purpose of closing up suits
and proceedings now pending.
The bill was passed—yeas, 178; nays, 54.
Those voting in the negative were: Messrs,
Ballou, Banks, Blaine, Blair, Blount, Dook, Dunnell, Evans, Felton, Preeman, Frye, Garfield,
Gause, Gunter, Hamilton N. J., Harris Ga.,
Hathorn, Hawitt N. Y., Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd,
Hurlbut, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, King, Limar, Leavenworth, MacDougall, Mackay S. C.,
Nutchler, Uliver, O'Neill, Pierce, Plaisted,

Platt, Purman, Robbins Pa., Robbins N. C., Siemens, Smith Ga., Stowell, Teese, Townsend Pa., Van Vorhes O., Vance N. C., Wallacs Pa., Walling. Ward, Warren, Whitehouse, Wood N. Y. and Yeates.
The House then, on motion of Mr. RANDALL,
went into

CONVITTER OF THE WHOLE u the consular and diplomatic bill; Mr. Hoskins ou the consular and diplomatic bill; Mr. Hoskins in the chair.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., opposed the graat reduction proposed by the bill, and reputained the statement so often made in this discussion that when the majority in the House came here they found a depleted Treasury. He denied that the Treasury was depleted. It was depleted in 1866, when the present Republican party came, into power. Mr. D. drew a picture of the difference in salaries paid to our own and other ministers, and said it was not at all creditable to this Government. He admitted there might be reductions in some of the Departments of the Government, but he disputed the point that there retrenchment was necessary in consequence of the increased expenditures of the Government. Gentlemen seem to lose sight of the fact that expenses necessarily increased in consequence of the war.

increased expenditureed the Government. Gentlemen seem to lose sight of the fact that expenses
necessarily increased in consequence of the war.
The expenses of the Army and Navy Departments necessarily increased, and besides we had a
pension list annually that involved an expenditure of \$72,000,000.

He disputed the assertion made by Mr. Hor.
MAN yesteday that our Government was more
expensive than that of Great Etitain, and showed
by figures that the expenses of the British Government were five hundred and fifty millions of
dollars. In making up his statement Mr. HorMAN included county, State and local taxation;
but that had nothing to do in this bill. He
further opposed a reduction of consuls, insisting
that these consuls were absolutely necessary to
build up a successful commerce.

Mr. HEWEFT, of N. Y., opposed the proposed
reduction of the
SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS,

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

and urged that if there was to be a reduction let it be a reduction of some of the minor European missions. But his main objection to the bill was the reduction of consulates.

He pointed to the course pursued by Great Britain, which not only maintained consuls wherever she had trade, but sent them wherever trade could be made. To abandon our consulates was to abandon the commerce to Great Britain. He maintained that the protection and development was the thing necessary to restore prosperity to the country, and the only road to a resumption of specie payment. He said the salaries paid to consuls were not equal to what he paid to men ity to the country, and the only road to a resumption of specie payment. He said the salaries paid to consuls were not equal to what he paid to men of equal capacity in his own business, and he should vote against the reduction.

Air. WOOD (N. Y.) said there were but a few points to be considered in connection with the bill. First, was it a proper measure of retrenchment, as relates to the Treasury? Second, would it impair our political or commercial influence abroad; and, third, was it, with the experience of the pass, wise and politic to make the changes proposed. Commencing with the consuls, he said the wisest statesmen at the head of the State Department ment had used their honest efforts to build up our commerce abroad, and consuls had been appointed not on mere legislation by Congress, bat on the recommendation of the State Department in every case. Before an institution of such a character thereshould be great care and deliberation. This was a commercial country, and with the exception of the past few years the entire revenue had been derived from taxation upon imports, and now with our greatly increased mineral and agricultural productions the subject becomes more important. He alfuded to the constant opposition of Mr. Washburne when a member of the House to the high salaries of foreign ministers, and said that since he had gone to Paris be had told him (Mr. Wood) that he could barely live on his salary. While he was ready to rote for cutting off

PROFILGATE EXPENDITURES, he] besought the House to be careful about doing anything that would impair our interests or our anything that would impair our interests or our standing abroad.

Mr. ~PRINGER, of III., was recognized as entitled to the floor, when the committee rose, and a message was received from the Senate, announcing the proceedings of that body in relation to the death of Senator Ferry.

Eulogies were pronounced by Messra Phillips, of Conn. Species, of Mass., Garriello of Odio, and the House at 4:40 p. m. adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Augustine Daly's Fifth Avenue Company. This company will begin a week's engage-ment on Monday evening, February 13, at Ford's opera-house, opening with Mr. Daiy's greatest uccess, "The Big Bonanza," The cast of every play to be given will be of great strength and merit, and will contain the names of many favorites, among whom are Miss Sara Jewett, Miss ites, among whom are Miss Sara Jewett, Miss May Nuner, Mrs. Jamison, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. James Hardie, Mr. Ringold, Mr. DeVere, &c. The scenes, dresses, furniture and music are to be all new and original. Tuesday "The Big Bonanza" will be repeated, and on Wednesday and Thursday "Saratoga" will be given. The sale of

National Theatre-Clara Morris-Camille. The dramatic victories won by Clara Morris, as Camille, Monday evening were repeated last night, and before a still larger audience. She had, however, a deeper sympathy, from the fact of the better understanding of what she struggles against, in ill health, in appearing at all. To-night affords the remaining opportunity to see Miss Morris as Camille. To-morrow night the new play of "Marguerite." Ford's Opera-House-Humpty Dampty.

This jolly pantomime was reproduced here last night and greeted with incessant roars of laugher. Dyspeptics were relieved of their trouble continue throughout the week. All who have the "blues" should go and see it. Tois afternoon at 2 there will be a Humpty Dumpty matinee. All the children should be taken.

Theatre Comique-Little Venus and Adonis charmed the crowd at his house last evening. Miss Fletcher and the Crossleys and Fieldings all do their utmost to please, and quite successfully, too. They will do it all the week.

Kellogg English Opera-Our amusement-loving friends should remembe make their social arrangements with reference

Italian Opera-Theresa Titlens commences an engagement of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, Balti-more, February 14. Sale of seats at McCaffrey's music store, and orders by mail or telegraph from Washington will receive quick attention.

TERRIBLE DEATH. Washington Young Lady Drowned-Story

of her Escort.
A special to the Philadelphia City Item, dated Keokuk, Ind., February 7, says: "The funeral o Miss Belle Stevens, whose death resulted re cently from drowning, was largely attended yes terday, and her sad death still remains the topic of discussion in this vicinity. Among those present at the obsequies was Mr. B. J. Bird, her escort on the fatal evening, and whose escape from death was simply miraculous. Mr. B.rd gave yesterday the following

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER:
"I accompanied Miss Stevens to a school exhi bition, just across the river, and on our return home she bantered me to cross the river on the ice, instead of going around by the bridge. I hesitated and pointed out to her the danger we would be running, as the day had been warm, and I knew there must exist a number of wind holes in the ice. Miss Stevens laughed at my warnings, and we finally started. After traveling a short distance over the ice, we came to a large air hole, over which there was running a single plece of ice. I took Miss Stevens by the arm, and insisted that she should retrace her steps back with me, and go home by way of the bridge. She released herself and started to cross the ice. I knew it would not hold both of us, so I waited until she had crossed before I ventured on the piece of ice. When she was about half-way over I heard the ice part, and with a shrick for help she went down. I jumped in after her, and caught her around the waist and held her head above water, but the weather was so cold that we both began to grow numb and lose consciousness. I begged her keep her hold on me until help came, for which I was crying lustily. With one hand grasping the ice, that seemed to break at every touch, I held her up until I became unconscious. ice, instead of going around by the bridge.

"Miss Stevens begged me to save myself, and let her go, for there was no hope for her, and apparently gave up all hopes without a struggle. The water had benumbed her so that she became unconcious before I did, and her last words were, as she touched her lee-cold lips to mine, "Goodby, tell them at home it was all my fault," and then sank heavily on my arms. When I became conscious I found myself in a farm house in bed, and they then told me that the young lady had been drowned. I subsequently learned that some men who had heard my cries had come to my assistance, and found me alone and senseless, grasping on the edge of the ice. My hands and face, as you can see, were badly frozen. It was a terrible night, and I shall never forget it." "GOOD-BYE, IT WAS ALL MY FAULT."

Miss STRVENS A WASHINGTON BELLE.
Miss Stevens was a highly-cultivated young lady, and last season was one of the reigning belies of Washington society, where she was well There is at least one dying statesman about

There is at least one dying statesman about whose religious convictions there will be no dispute. On New Year's Eve Alexander H. Stephens was visited by his old friend the Rev. John P. Duncan, of the Methodist Church. Mr. Duncan, at the request of Mr. Stephens, sung several hymns and prayed. When he was about to leave, Mr. Stephens asked him to request the Methodists who were watching the old year out to pray for mational peace, prosperity and fraternity, and "that the Government might be reclaimed from its semmies and brought back to the designs of our forefathers." An official commission has reported that most

An official commission has reported that most of the water supplied to London is unfit for drinking. The supply is provided by eight companies, six of whom draw from the Thames and the Loc. and both of those rivers are, even at the points from which the water is taken, polluted by sewerage. Filtration theoretically purifies the water before it is sent to the city in pipes, but really does not do the work perfectly. The commission advises that wells and springs in the neighborhood be used exclusively, as is now done by two companies.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

OPENED BY THE QUEEN IN PERSON

FULLTEXTOFTHEROYALSPEECH DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

EARL DEERY'S ADDRESS TO THE LORDS

The Carlists' Last Desperate Stand

TROUBLES THICKENING IN THE EAST

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. The Queen's Speech. Louison, Feb. S.-The Queen opened the new ression of Parliament soon after noon to-day, although she did not read the speech in person. The weather was duli and cold; thousands of people lined the streets through which the O year and her attendants passed. She did not go in state. The Quoen particularly requested that the usual ringing of the Westminster Abbey and the St. Margaret's church bells on her approach be omitted in consequence of the illness of Lady Augusta Stanley. The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Marchioness of Lorne and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen. The Queen having taken the throne, and the usual formalities having been gone through with, the Lord Chancelior read

The following is the speech:

My Lorde and Gentlemen:
It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advise and assistance of my Parliament. My relations with all foreign Powers continue of a cordial character. The insurrectionary movement which during the last six months has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herregovina, and which the troops of the Saltan have up to the present time been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European Powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand alsof from efforts now being made by the allied and friendly Governments to bring about the pacification of the disturbed districts, and I have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging the Suitan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable call of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects.

I have agreed to purchase, subject to your sanction, the shares which belonged to the Khedive of Egypt in the Suiz canal, and I rely with coafidence upon your enabling me to complete the transaction, In which public interests are deeply involved.

The representations which I addressed to the The following is the speech :

The representations which I addressed to the

involved.

The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Givernment as to the attack made in the course of the last year on an expedition sent from Burmab to the western provinces of China, have been received in a friendly manner. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry in which I have thought it right to request that a member of my diplomatic service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry in the conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders. Papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you.

I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through lindla, and the learty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects, of all classes and races, assures me that they are happy under my rule, and loyal to my throne. At the time that the direct government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the Crown no formal addition was made to style and titles of the sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you. The humane and onlightened pelicy consistently pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies, and in suppressing the slave trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of British national ships in the territorial waters of foreign States should be in harmony with the great principles.

I have, therefore, given directions for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with a view to assertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of presental liberty.

taken to secure for my ships and their command-ers abroad greater power for the maintenance of personal liberty.

A full will be laid before you for punishing slave-traders who are the subjects of native la-dian princes. The affairs of my colonial empire, the general fresperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my atten-tion.

dian princes. The affairs of my colonial empire, it he general prosperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my attention.

Papers of importance and interest will soon be in your hands, showing the proceedings with respect to the conference of the South African colonies and States. The murder of a high officer of the Straits settlements, whilst acting in a neighboring Malay State, and the disorders ensuing on that outrage, have demanded the interference of my troops. I trust that the operations, which were energetically conducted, though not without the loss of some valuable lives, have restored order and re-established the just indusne and authority of this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates for the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen, bills for regulating the ultimate tribunal of appeal for the United Kingdom, and for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws, will be immediately submitted to you. Legislation will be proposed relating to the universities and primary education. Your attention will be oslied also to a measure for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons, and at the same effecting the relief of local burdens. Other important measures, as the time of the session permits, will be introduced to your notice, and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people.

LoxDox, Feb. 5.—Soon after the reading of the Queen's speech had been concluded Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a recolution for next Monday to cover the purchase of the Khedive's Suer canal shares. Right Hon. G. J. Goschen gave notice that he will ask Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Thursday next, when he intends to exhain the papers relating to the loss of the Vanguard.

Mr. Samuel Plinesoil will to-morrow introduce an amended shipping bill. The Government has given notic

In the debate on the address in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby, replying to a speech by Earl Granville, said: We have every motive to insist on only what is strictly reasonable from China, but we cannot go back from what we have demanded. I sincerely hope China will not be guilty of any evasion to shield the guilty. Is regard to the insurrection in Hercegovina, Lord Derby admitted the apprehensions were probably not without cause; that if the contest were not promptly suppressed Servis and Montenerro might join in it, and general confusion ensue, which would reopen the whole Eastern question. A war of that kind would infallibly become a religious war between Mussumen and Christians. SPEECH OF EARL DERBY.

suc, which would reopen the whole restrenquention. A war of that kind would infallibly become a religious war between Mussulmen and Christians.

Even if no actual conflict ensued feelings of animosity would be engendered, which would probably not be confined to Europe, but would cause us trouble in another part of the world. There were grare reasons for England's agreeing to the Austrian Rote, and he repeated some of this put forward by Mr. Disraell in the House. The note, continued Lord Derby, was not in contravention of the treaty of Paris. Even if it did not result in a pacification the affair would be reduced to the dimensions of a local disturbance without European importance. He defended the Government from criticisms made against the for not summoning Parliament immediately upon the purchase of the Suez canal shares.

The matter would now have a more careful examination than during the first enthusiasm. The purchase was made to secure an uninterrupted passage through haypt and prevent the establishment of a foreign monopoly. The Government was engaged in negotiations with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps which they hoped would result in the introduction of the English element in the management of the canal. The Khedive having applied for two English financiers, Mr. Cave was sent to ascertain in what capacity they were required and what they would be expected to perform. Mr. Cave was instructed to abstain from mixing in any financial schemes. The Government disclaimed any desire to meddle with the Khedive's financial affairs.

The Government has succeeded, without pressure, in inducing the Khedive to withdraw from an unintentional aggression of Zannibar, and have also obtained an assurance that the Khedive's financial affairs.

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The Government has succeeded, without pressure, in inducing the Khedive to withdraw fr

A Great Battle in Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Carlist committee in this city have published the following: A telegram from Hendaye, dated yesterday, (morning.) says a great battle was begun on Saturday between the Carlist and Alfonsist main bodies. On Sat-urday afternoon, when this intelligence was dis-patened from the field, the battle was still pro-gressing. The Carlist losses were inconsiderable, and they held all their positions. The troops were showing great comfidence and enthusiasm.

were showing great confidence and enthusiasm.

CARLIST WAR.

HENDAYE Feb. S.—Many Carlist families are fleeing into France. There is great discouragement among the immediate followers of Don Oarlos. Several of the leaders are charged with treason. At a council of war held in Teloss it was decided that the Carlist forces should be concentrated in Navarra and Guipuzcoa. Twenty battalions, under Generals Caestta and Perua are massed in the Battan valley to attack General Martinez Campos. The Alfonsists have occupied Zugarramatdi.

Ministers of War and Marine, will go to the Bascock on TRIAL.

Madeur, Feb. 8.—The Royalists are now complete masters of the provinces of Biscay and Alays.

NAMES OF THE HIDDER OF THE HIDDER

Clouds Again Rising in the East-VIENNA, Feb. 8 .- The Vienna Press' Ragues pecial says that All Pasha, the governor Regregovins, is shortly expected at Raguss. The Turkish men-of-war off Kleck have protested against the supervision of their beats from the Austrian men-of-war in Kleck harbor. It is re-ported the Austrian squadron has been ordered to Kleck. BUCHAREST, Feb. 8.—The Chamber has voted 4,000,000 plastres for army equipment. During the debate on the question the War Minister re-peated the assurances that the Government's policy was pacific and neutral.

policy was pacine and neutral.

THE FORTE'S REPLY TO ANDRASSY'S NOTE DELATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. S.—The Porte's reply
to Andrassy's note has been delayed, the Grand
Viller desiring to add that the Porte takes note
of the promise that, in consideration of the adoption of the reforms by Turkey, the Powers will
lend their moral support to the pacification of
the revolted dispricts. The reply has been submitted to the Suitan, and will be dispatched to
the European courts without further delay.

ALEXANDRIA. Preparations for the Celebration of Wash-

ington's Birthday. From an Occasional Correspondent ALEXANDRIA, VA., February 7, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: The good old town of "Bellehaven" will, on the 22d of this month, wake up from her lethargy, and her fire department, trades unions, organizations of different kinds, &c., &c., celebrate Washington's birthday. It is a day that almost belongs to Alexandria, the Father of his Country being so intimately connected with the old town. Alexandris, before the war, could boast as fine military organizations as any town in the country. On the 221 of February we always had our grand military display, but now we can't raise even one company. We have not to depend upon our noble fremen, who, in days gone by, ruined their clothes, bursted their boots, and, after having worked like dogs at a fire the night before, had the grand privilege next morn

ing of being called "rowdies," &c. ing of being called "rowdies," &c.

The celebration, from present appearances, will
be one of the finest displays that has ever been
witnessed in the old town. Chief Marshai Windsor and his aid, R. W. Falls, have been unremitting in their efforts to make a grand display.

Both there gentlemen are suitiled to a great deal
of credit for the interest they have taken is bringing the procession to what it will be—a grand
success.

ing the procession to what it will be—a grand success.

As our venerable friend, Joe Young, engineer of the steamer Hydraulion, (who, by the way, is one of the best engineers in this country, and always keeps his machine and engine-house in applie-pie order, lays things ain't like they used to be. During the days of hand-engines many times have the "Perse," Franklin and other engines of Washington responded to the call of the Alexandria firemen and ran their machines over the road from Washington to Alexandria, and then done good service; and per contra, the Alexandria boys thought nothing of coming to a fire in Washington, and after the fire was over they were taken charge of by the different companies and handsomely entertained. Those happy days have departed, never more to return. Hand-engines had to give way to steam, and those good have departed, never more to return. Hand-en-gines had to give way to steam, and those good old stone fights, breaking up of reels, &c., had to

and handsomely entertained. Those happy days have departed, never more to return. Hand-engines had to give way to steam, and those good old stone fights, breaking up of reels, &c., had to be given up.

The Alexandria fire department to-day, with its limited advantages, is one of the best in the country. It is composed of two steamers, one hook-and-ladder company and two hand-engines, (the latter very rarely used, as they have no hoate.) Its chief engineer, Ned. Leadocuter, one of our most prosperous merchants, is ever on the alert, and manages a fire well.

The procession will be in charge of D. A. Windser, chief marshal; R. W. Falls, aid; with the following assistants: Friendship, C. C. Chickester and C. Augur: Sun, Major Geo. Duffey and S. Blondheim: Hydraulion, (steamer.) H. Brikley and M. C. Harmon; Relief Hook-and-ladder Company, M. Nash and P. Asnew Columbia, etteamer.) H. Daingerfield and G. Unler.'

Up to Monday afternoon last some twenty-five or theirty private establishments have reported to Mr. Falls and signified their intention of participating in the parade, besides a large number of other organizations. Four clubs have so far reported, which will form a very prominent part in the procession, and from what we know of some of the members, those associations will create a great deal to the successful carrying out of the proposed parade. Alexandria Plumguilens, Alexandria Raggamutins, Alexandria Boot Hlack Association, Montpelier Lottery, (now let the band play.)

After the procession is over the firemen and others will repair to Sarepta hall, where exhaly or Hugh Latham will read the Declaration of Independence, after a few prefatory remarks. The oration will be delivered by Capt. D. L. Smoot, one of the most prominent members of the Alexandria bar. The Friendship Fire Company, which will take part in the parade, was organized in 17%, and it has consequently been an organized foe of the introduction virginia, under the Commonwealth. The company was first had but twenty-four members. Peter Wise, Wm.

and was located on Royal street, near the market. It cost exactly \$13.

The company paid the clerk of the Hustings Caurt 10 pounds of tobacco for the order authorizing them to occupy the ground. The present house of the company, on Alfred street, is a model of beauty. The president of the company at this time (and who has hear its president for years) is Dr. J. B. Johnson, one of our most profinence and influential citizens, who has for soveral years past labored to keep the old company up to days of yore. He has spent several hundreds of dollars on the building, and really it seems to me the corporation ought to reimburse him, as the work done was for the benefit of the public. G.

Is it Intimidation or a New Way of Coaxing It is useless for the Democratic press to protest against our charges of intimidation through the South when they themselves brag of their influence over colored veters, and laugh over it

as a first-rate joke.

Three strangers dropped into one of the "fash-lonable" saloona of our city yesterday to slake Interestrangers dropped into one of the "fashlonable" saloons, of our city yesterday to slake
their thirst and satisfy the craving of their stomachr, after walking several miles admiring the
city and its places of interest. The genial proprietor was not long in discovering that the
strangers, one of them in particular, were from
the Sunny South. They seemed quite sociable,
and different subjects were lightly discussed.
After a time Southern politics came up, and the
proprietor, in a very pleasant manner, remarked:
"I see considerate in the newspapers of late
about 'intimidation' in yeur section of country.
These reports are to the effect that some of you
Southern gentlemen occasionally use a sort ofof—well, violence. I believe, is the word
printed toward colored men-niggers, I meanwhen they wish to vote the Republican ticket.
Now, of course, I do not know whether there be
any truth in these statements or no. You live in
Tennessee, I believe, Yes! Well, how about
this? Is there really any truth in these reports."
and the gentlemanly dispenser of London Bass'
ale, &c., called his tender and requested that
some of his best ale should be brought.

The man to whom this question was put drank
his ale, very carefully wiped his handsome mustache with a very handsome slik pocket handkerchief, and then put a very large chew of navy
tobacco into his mouth. Having done which he
seemed ready to answer.

"You see, stranger," he began chewing vigorously, "I am a Southerner, born and reared, and
ought to know something of the truth of these
newspaper statements you speak of; and I may
say that many of them are true, and I know
it. The way we do down in Tennessee when a
nigger gets an insane idea that he must vote the
Radical ticket out of gratitude to the party that
gave him liberty, is to admonish him kindly, try
to point out to him the course e should pursue
toward these who employ his muscle and give
him bread and meat, and if that fails of its desired effect, we take one of Messrs. Smith & Wesson's litt their thirst and satisfy the craving of their stom-

ered unestisfactory in England, Sir John E. Wilmot has submitted a bill to Parliament which ered unsatisfactory in England, Sir John E. Wilmot has submitted a bill to Parliament which provides as follows: 1. The crime of murder shall be divided into offenses of the first and second degrees. 2. Any person convicted of murder in the first decree shall suffer death. 3. Any person convicted of murder in the second degree shall be punished with penal servitude for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or with imprisonment with hard labor for any period not exceeding two years. (This clause has in view certain cases of infanticide.) 4. The degree of murder shall be found by jury upon the facts submitted. 5. Murder in the first degree is the killing, with deliberate malice aforethought, a buman being in the peace of the King or Queen regnant. 6. It is murder in the first degree when death has been caused by the willful act of any person committing or attempting to commit a felony, or when assaulting any Government officer in the execution of his duty. 7. It is murder of the second degree where a verdet of murder is found by the jury, but not in the first decree. 8. Infanticide is murder of the second degree in all cases where the death of a child it caused by the willful, unlawful and unalicious act of its mother, provided such act has been committed at the time of birth or within seven days. 9. In trials for infanticide the jury may return a verdet of concealment of birth. 10. In any trial Zugarramurdi.

General Moriones is preparing to effect a junction with Unmpos.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Epoca reports that after was living.

NAMES OF THE JUROES SELECTED

WHAT THE PROSECUTION EXPECTS TO PROPE THAT BARCOCK FURNISHED INFORMATION

AND HAD FULL KNOWLEDBE OF FRAUD Fitzroy's Testimony Strongly Objected To

Argument Complex the Best of the Day

Sr. Louis, Feb. 8 .- The United States Circuit Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and without any delay the selection of a jury in the Babcock case was proceeded with. Tae jarors were examined very briefly by the prosecution. The defense made no examination whatever of most of the jurors, but three or four were put

and

THE JURY

was finally sworn in at 11:45 o'clock, and was composed as follows: R. N. Blackwood, Lewis county; Matt. Woodruff, Clarks county; W. E. Wilson, Lewis county; Clarks county; J. M. Keatley, St. Clarks county; Exar Johnson, Lewis county; B. F. Snyder, Knox county; J. M. Keatley, St. Clarks county; Edward B. F. May, Franklin county; W. Blakeley, Adair county; D. W. Talotor, Cosconside county; W. S. Jewett, Jefferson county; W. T. Jackson, Marion county, and Harvey Lessons, Lewis county. The district attorney snaounced that no more whisky class would come before the court at this special term, and all juroes outside of this trial panel were discharged. The district attorney then addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution.

St. Louis, Feb. S.—He repeated the history of the conspiracy, which was organized here in 1871, Stating that it involved all distillers and rectifiers and Government officers and employees here, and had its ramification even in Washington. He cited several dispatches alloged to have been passed between Joyce, McDonald, Avery and Baboock to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspirators. The dispatches between Joyce and Baboock to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspirators. The dispatches between Joyce and Baboock to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspirators. The dispatches between Joyce and Baboock to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspirators in the properties of the reason that all revenue agents sent here to examine the affairs were either bought up on their arrival or advices had been received here of their contemplated visits, and opportunity thus given distillers to straighten up and show rogalar work. Dyer claimed that it would be clearly shown that Baboock not only had full knowledge of the existence of frauds which were carried on, but that he aided the conspirators in their work, and received money directly from Joyce, who mailed it to him. Baboock and Avery were the two men at

roy was then recalled, and Col. Dyer asked him if Megrue ever paid him any money.

Mr. Storra objected to anything more pertaining to what he called the Megrue conspiracy. He raid that Thompson had testified that it ended in 1812, and the procedulon in opening stated the same fact. Isil, and the presention in epaning stated the same fact.

A long argument ensued, during which Cal. Brodhead said the theory is that there was a conspiracy formed in 1871, embracing the supervisors, collector, a special revenue agent and others; that they went on making illicit spirits to the close of 1872, when there was a suspension. Then in 1873 the same parties went on again and made more illicit whisky. It was not necessary that they should meet in a room and lay their their plans. It was a continuation of the same division, see. There was no formal understanding; they knew what they were to do.

Judge Porter interrupted Colonel Broadhead, and stated that counsel did not meet the question fairly. The question was whether the prosecution intended to connect the defendant with the conspiracy of 1871. We have it openly arowed in 1872. The same counsel calls to the stand a witness who says it was closed in November, 1872. The man who organized it left it and went away, and the effort is to connect the defendant with it.

and the effort is to connect the defendant with it. and the effort is to connect the defendant with ft. We submit they cannot resort to such means to prove the connection of the defendant with this conspiracy.

Colonel Broadhead replied that the prosecution did not admit there was a conspiracy commencing in 1871 and ending in 1872.

It was continuous from 1871 to 1875, when the strong arm of the Government stopped it. May we not establish the fact that Megrue was only an officer of the ring, and was discharged when he went out and some one else put in his place? We do not claim that the defendant was connected with the conspiracy in 1871. Porter was glad the gentleman so frankly declared General Babcock was not connected with the Megrue conspiracy; but is it sair for the Government to turn an indictment charging intention to make illicit spirits in 1874 into an excuse to go back to a conspiracy, with which it is admitted he had no connection, in order to convict him?

The Court said: "As we understand it, the inquiry of the witness is as to what took place in 1872, and it is objected to on the ground that the conspiracy of 1872 ended in that year and is not connected with the conspiracy of 1872 ended in that year and is not connected with the conspiracy with which defendant is alleged to have been connected commenced in 1871 and extended to 1873. Colonel Broadhead says the Government has no evidence to show complicity of the defendant in 1871 or 1872, we should hold it irrevelant to admit anything further concerning that the conspiracy ended in 1872, we should hold it irrevelant to admit anything further concerning that the conspiracy ended in 1872, we should hold it irrevelant to admit anything further concerning that time, but it is not admitted the conspiracy ended then. Mr. Thompson used language which seems to intimate that the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, then we can act on the testimony already presented and rule it out."

The court then adjourned.

"How can see, when the case is all in, that the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, then we can act on the testimo

BRIEF TELEGRAMS HOME, Feb. 8.-Cardinal Autonelli has had another severe attack of the gout. He is now better, but his condition is still serious. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8.-The House refuse the Centennial appropriation of \$25,000. The Senate demands the opening of the Black Hills

aged eleven years, residing in Cornwall town-ship, Lebanon county, fell from a tree yesterday and died instantly. Nonwich, Conn., Feb. &.- In the Warren Lee Confederates confined in Union prisons (the rest-being paroled and exchanged) should have been stated at 227,570—not 327,570. CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 8.-H. N. F. Lewis, editor

LEBANON, PA., Feb. 8 .- A son of Cyrus Boyder,

of the Western Rural, has brought suit for trespass against Milton George and others, at the in-stigation of whom he was recently confined in the county jail. He claims \$25,000 damages. WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 8,-E. A. Ben auditor of this State, was to-day acquitted of ar auditor of this State, was to-day acquitted of ar-ticles of impeachment preferred against him by the Legislature during the past session. The vote on the third article came within one of having the required two thirds, it standing guilty 1, not guilty 9.

Gutierres, the representative of Honduras at the Court of St. James, has been relieved of his envoyship by the Honduras Government. The World reiterates the statement of the coming marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Louis, of Battenberg, and denies the story of the Marquis of Ripon's gift of £10,000 to the Pope. George Motris, whom Judge Steele, of New

the bar whistling and laughing. The Judge said, "George, you have been convicted of the murder of Sarsh Jones. You pleaded guilty twice, but I insisted that your case should go before twelve citizens of your county. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you!" Morris smiled and said in a clear voice, "i agree with you, and am now prepared to receive the full extentiof the law, which I know is death." After Judge Steele had sentenced him to be hanged, Morris thanked him for his kindness in seeding. A miracle has been wrought by nature in the village of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Fred. Luke suddenly became mute twenty years ago, when he was still a youth. He rapidly fell into when he was still a youth. He rapidly fell into a decline, and the physicians only gave him a few months to live. He, however; lingered on from year to year, and since 1872 a gradual improvement in his health became perceptible. A lew days ago he joyfully came to his mother and articulated some words, instead of speaking in signs to heras he had done for twenty years. His power of speach is rapidly gaining, and some of the most distinguished physicians of Rhode Island are about to investigate this remarkable case.

The judge at a court in Maine recently sen tenced a culprit to twenty-five years in the State prison. This fact was communicated to the pris oner's mother, who was struck at the magnitude of the sentence. "What did they do that for ?" she exclaimed. "Twenty, five years! Why, he won't be contented there three weeks."

perpetrated in the bar-room of Coroner Flood of that city. A doctor named Cobb procured the bodies of two infants, and danced them on the bar

ANDERSONVILLE

Letter from Jefferson Davis in Reply to Mr.

Blaine. New Onleans, January 27, 1875. Hon. James Lyons:
My Duan PhinyD: Your very kind letter of the 14th instant was forwarded from Memphis, and has been received at this place.

I have been so long the object of malignant slander and the subject of unscrupulous talsehood by partirans of the class of Mr. Blaine that, though I cannot say it has become to me matter of indir-ference, it has ceased to excite my surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matadvantage that the records, both Federal and Confederate, disprove the charge: that the country is full of witnesses, who bear oral testimony against it, and that the effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs the progress to ward the reconciliation of the sections. It is enough for him if his self-seeking purpose be premoted. It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are willfully blind can fail to see in those who are willfully blind can fall to see in the circumstances of the case the falliage of Mr. Hisine's statements. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirra, when under sentence of death, by promising him a pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive as to the wish of the Government to make such charge against me, and the failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. May we not say

was such that Holt and Conever, with their trained band of suborned witesses, dared not make against me this charge—the same which Wir z for his life would not make, but which Blaine for the Presidential nomination has made?

Now let us review the leading facts of this case. The report of the Confederate communistoners for exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to scure the relief of captives. Falling in those attempts, I contracted General R. E. Lee to go under flax of truce and seek an interview with General Grant, to represent to him the suffering and death of Faderal prisoners held by us, to explain the ourse which were beyond our control, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. I will not attempt, from memory, to write the report made to me of the incidents of this mission. Lee no longer lives to defend the cause and country he loved so well and served so efficiently; but General Grant cannot fall to remember so extraordinary a visit, and his objections to executing the cartel are well known to the public. But whoever else may choole to forget my efforts in this regard, the prisoners at Anderconville, and the delegates I pormitted them to send to President Lincoln to pleaf for the resumption of exchange of prisoners, cannot fall to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes, and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned solders of the Confederacy should be in like manner released and returned to us. THE EVIDENCE OF MY INNOCESCE

theugh directed specially against mo, was no doubt intended, and naturally must be, the arraigment of the South, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelines and habits of the Southern roldiers were understood by me; and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory, in which the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captires, as well as the instincts of the person who issued the order, as the kinghtly temper of the soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided for as we would wish; but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much? To the bold allegations of littreatment of prisoners by our side, and humane treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents, it is only in the country of the United States War Department that though we had 60,000 more Federal prisoners than they had of Confederates, 6,000 more of Confederates died in Northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York, and the supplies be lought there. Gen. Beale, now of St. Loulr, was authorized to purchase and distribute the need the supplies. THIS FOUL ACCUSATION. Louir, was authorized to purchase and distribute

the needful supplies.

and responded to its demands—not waiting for ten years, then to vaunt itself, when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers.
Under the mellowing influence of time, and oc-casional demonstrations at the North, of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will, the Southern people have forgotten much, have for Southern people nave forgotten much, have for given much of the wrongs they bore; if it to less so among their invaders, it is but another example of the rule that the wrongdeer is less able wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found. The para expectous and centle; it is the skulkers of the fight, the Hialnes, who display their flag on an untented field. They made no searches to prevent the separation of the States—why should they be expected to promite the confidence and when closely confined at Fortress Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign the petition, and remained supect to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Drivators are considered to sign the petition, and remained supect to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Drivators are considered to sign the petition, and remained supect to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Drivators are considered to sign the petition, and remained supect to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Drivators are considered to sign the petition, and remained to the inexcusable privations are petition to the petition of the contract of the process of the people, that it was stated as a second of the contract of the people in the people in the people in unjust and impolition, if whe abstract or as a general question, I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabilities on classes of the people, that it might as prear its of greating people, that it might as prear as to fer people is unjust and impolition, if the fact be equality and the purpose be frasteriaty among the citizens of the United States. Conviction and sentence without he hard, we will be prepared to the

NORTH LANSING, MICH., Feb. 8.—The mineral well house here was burned yesterday. Loss ALTOONA. PA., Feb. 8.-A fire occurred here this morning in the planing mills of Wm. Stokes

Lors \$12,000; insurance \$5,200.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A fire broke out early this evening in the block bounded by Broadway, Grand, Groaby and Howard streets. At 8 o'clock the flames had extended over the entire block, but were under control. The Continental hotel and a large number of stores and several tenement house in the rear are destroyed. The firement steadily advanced the hose in the face of the tottering walls and blinding flames, and three paid the penalty of their boldness with their lives, Lindsay Williamson, David Muldren and David Ongte, who were crushed by the fall of the walls of the Continental hotel. Five other firemen in the face were John H. Bush, Thomas Cortes, Henry Mackey, fireman of engine No. 17, and Adam Messer, of same company. The fire for more than two hours seemed to gain force rather than yield ground. The total loss on stock is not far from \$2,000,000, and the loss on building will add another million to this sum. The Continental hotel building has now for the third time passed through the fire. NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- A fire broke out early this